THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

PROM THE SEVENTH RECEMENT. Their Progress as Far as Annapolis. From Our Special Reporter.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1861, The great anxieties of the thousands of persens who have friends with the Seventh Regiment of this city will be somewhat relieved by the following detailed account of their journey from here toward Wa-hington, which was written by our Special Reporter, who accompanied the expedition, and who arrived here at 4 o'clock yesterday morolog, bearing important dispatches from Col. Lefferts to the unlitary authorities in this city.

The Seventh Regiment, numbering by acreal coun-291 men, marched out of this city on Friday last, and at 7 p. m. took the cars for Philadelpola, where they arrived at 2 a. m., the train having been delayed much beyond its usual time by its unrecal length and weight. At Bordentown, New-Jersey, one of the numbers was met by a telegraphic dispatch to the effect that his wife had died since he left home, and from that point another member was also compelled to return by his own severe rickness. With these two exceptions, all the Seventh reached Philadelphia without accident.

The intention of the officers had originally been to proceed by railroad direct to Baltimore, and fight their way through that city if nighting should be found incispensaide; and, that the combut might be made as short and as effective as possible, two howiver guns were taken, to be manned by the troop and the Engineer Corps. As the shot technically known as "grape and canister" is used in there gives, and no the men in charge of them have brought their skill in howitzer practice up to a perfection that enables them to fire from 8 to 12 discharges per minute, if was reasonably expected that a very few minutes conversation with there effective speakers in the howitzer dialest would suffice to convince any Baltimore crowd of the error of their ways, and the policy of good behavior. The men, too, were all served with ball cartridges for their muskets, while all the officers and

the man were provided with one or more pistols of the Oolt persussion, so that a mob would be likely to be met with so warm a reception that they would be semewhat disinchated for the future to interfere with

The Baltimere plan of operations, was however Cestined to a decided alteration. As soon as he arrived In Philadelphia, Col. Lefferts was met by several telegraphic disputches which materially charged his plans. Dispatches were received from Gov. Flicks of Maryhand, from Mayor Brown, and Marshal Kure of Battimore, forbicoing the puscage of any more troops shrough that city. It is not improbable, however, that these prohibitions would have been disregarded, and the men taken through Baltimore at all bazaros, had not the Superintendent of the Baltimere and Ohio Railroad interposed the most effectual objection possible, by sociavely refusing to provide cars for the transperi of the soldiers over his road. This, of course, put a sudden end to the scheme for passing through Baltiprore, and the troops, who had been shivering in the cars from 2 a. m. till 9 a. m., were ordered reluciantly out, to pure the time as best they could until some other arrangement could be made for their transportation.

In this dilemma, Col. Lefferts at once telegraphed to the military authorities at Washington for instructions. In miticipation of what would happen, he also sent to New-York a dispatch in cipher, ordering a ship of stores, provisions, and other necessaries to be sent at ouce to Annapolis, Maryland, and then sat down to wait, with what patience he could command, for orders

how and where to proceed.

Meantime the 8th Massachusetts Regiment, of about 850 men, had arrived, and were left in the same di Jemma. They, however, at last persuaded those in charge of the railroad to farnish them with a train as far as Havre-de-Grace, at the mouth of the Susquehanna River, whence they proposed to go by boat to Appapolis. Their adventures before they reached that wished-for haven were many and were exciting, as will be seen in the sequel. The Massachusetts boys desired away about 11 o'clock, leaving the boys of the 7th Regiment to pass the day and away the weary hours of suspense by such devices as occurred. Some of the officers took advantage of the time and the level floors of the depot to order out the recruits and put them through their menual; and there was scarce v an hour of the day when the eye might not be regaled by the slightly-eccentric ma neuvers of some anxious, awkward squad. Others read newspapers (which were liberally provided by the citisens of Philadelphia); others were busily engaged i writing home citers which each one felt might be his but: others got leave of absence and wandered about the city, while still others, having the gift of music made the immense building resound with "The Starspangled Banner," "The Red, White and Blue," with Hait Commbia" or "Yankee Doodle " sandwiched In. The Southern air "Dixie" was by no means so much of a favorite as once upon a time, and the fate almost universal desire to go "sway down South to Dixie" seemed to have become extinct. Thousands of visitors througed the building, looking at the men with the greatest possible interest, and wishing them

the amplest success in their new crueade. In the midst of the general uproar and jollity, clean-looking, respectable old lady made her appearmee Inquing a huge market basket on each arm, and making dilig at inquiry for "some of the officers. One of the sergeants was sent to inquire her business, which she stated thas:

I heard that some of you soldier men hedn't go anything to eat, and specially that you was out head. Now, I've brought you some that is real good, bone-made bread-some of it I made myself, and some of it a neighbor made for me. Here, take it, you are welcome to it. I want to find some one to give it to. Some of the men, of course, proposed to pay her for it, but she positively declined, saying:

"No, no-I want to give it to you. I had a boy once who was a soldier in the regular army; he was all through the Mexican war, and he was killed in battle. I always feel as if I couldn't ever do too much for the soldiers. I can't give you much, boys," contiqued she, wiping away the tears that would come at the thought of her own "boy," "but here's my bread, and I hope some of you may like it. There's a plate of nice, fresh butter there too, and you may have the basket, and the plates, and everything. May be my boy has wanted some bread some time, and I hope some mother gave him some." Here the old lady after a minute's struggle, broke entirely down, and with the words, "My poor boy-my dear Alfred"-

the burried away, leaving her baskets behind her. This incident was not without its good effect, for no one of all the spectators but was touched to the leart by the sincere grief of the poor old woman, and not one but thought better of a cause that could command a gift so carnest and pure, though so humble; and perhaps a few were made to think more tenderly of other mothers who might so soon be called to mourn other

sons, slain by their country's enemies. The old lady's name was found to be Magilton, and she had one son educated at West Point, one killed in Mexico, and a third son is Magilton, the circus percormer, who was one of the very cleverest men in the whole profession. This last-named one, a few weeks since, while doing the "trapeze" performance in England, fell from a hight of thirty-five feet, striking on his back and shoulders, inflicting injuries of which he must probably die.

In view of the uncertainty of their future movements and that they might be prepared for any emergency, the soldiers were ordered to provide themselves with three days' rations. The sudden descent which was instantly made on the vendors of crackers, cheese, and belogna sausages, was such as to make an immediate sourcity of those delicate edibles, and rejoice the hearts of the owners thereof to an unprecedented extent. Those of the soldiers (the Band etc.) who had no haver-

seeks or knapeacks, were obliged to purchase salt-bags. meal-bags, and every other available sort of bag, to tow their rations in. One mild mannered old Quaker ady, who was standing near, observing that one of the Band was in a save of great embarrassment for the tack of a subse with which to secure the mouth of bi bag of provisions, observed quietly, "Friend, I would not give thee an implement of war, but thee shall have a string to preserve thy food." Then she turned partly way for an instant, and stooped down, to tie her also pracemly, and when she rose up the bunded to the bleshing blower of benes, a next given band, that a norment before had been doing duty as a-a-n-well,

The regiment waited in and about the Baltimore and Otio Railroad Depot for about 14 hours, or from a. m. till 4 p. m., before they could get definite infor mation as to their future movements. All sorts of rumors were perpetually circulated, each one commthe story was that they were to go through Bultimore and burn the city; then they were to go to Havre de Grace and take steamer; then to return to New-York and take steamer, &c. At last, Col. Lefferts, having wanted 13 hours without receiving the elightest reply to his urgent dispatches to the Government for in structions, determited to act at once on his own responsibility. The next two homes were occupied in charring a steambeat, and harriedly getting on board be the necessary stores, water, and such provision for comfortably lodging the men as could be made in a

ghort a time. At 31 o'clock p. m. of Saturday, April 20, the order was given to "fall in." and forming in marching order by companies, the soldiers were murched on board the stepmboat " Boston." All the camp equipage was also embarked, and as soon as possible the boat was got nder way, amid the cheers of an immerse crowd, who ed amembled to see the 7th cff.

The destination of the boat was not positively stated. Some supp sing that she would proceed immediately to the month of the Potomac, and slip up to Washington the most of the no. ht, and others surmising that she under cover of the no. ht, and others surmising that she would steam up the Cheston or Washington. Certhat the men would march thence. hin it is that, whatever course was intended, the Col nel fuentioned to Be pilot, fan old negro, who had

un aground on the Virginia or Maryland flats, there would be one pilet the less in this world after the next ninuse. The sight of the Colonel's formidable pistols must have tended materially to incline the old fellow o do right even if he had intended nothing wrong.

The men were now in the highest possible spirits and as they had received at Philadelphia some recruit who had come on from New-York, they numbered a full 1,000 men. The crowd was great, but the boys all bore their manifold inconveniences with the greatest possible good humor. When sleeping-time came, it was found that not only were there not mattre-ses enough for the men, but that there was not room nough to he down, side by side, on the floors and decks, without being packed as close as herrings in a cask. And so, with jokes, and songs, and storice, and every possible manifestation of overflowing good humor, they lay down in their clothes, in every spot where a man could lie, without risk of rolling everboard, until they booked like so many hage uman sardires put up in a ship-shape box. Destite the indescribable inconveniences of this arrengement, not a word of grambling or of discontent was heard from anybody. Occasionally, perhaps, when some careless fellow would, in his groping about to find a spot to lie down on, take a longer promenade than usual over the faces and stomachs of his sleeping conrades, he would meet with some mild remonstrances gainst prolonging his midnight walk, or perhaps, if his ot-beels had unusually long nails in them, and be had stepped exactly into some fellow's eye, he would be required, in strong but gentlemanly language, to precede the Secessionists to that acorehing bourne preided over by the gentleman popularly known as the devil.

In the morning of the next day, Sunday, the good temper was strikingly apparent. Everybody woke up good natured, and every man immediately sung out for some impossible delicacy, the very mention of which was certain to provoke a roar of laughter.

"Boy, black my boots." "Waiter, my shaving

water." "Waiter, a mutton-chop, two fried eggs, a plate of cakes and some cuffee." "WAITER, a rare steak, and fried potatoes, and don't forget the Worces tershire sauce." "WATTER, chicken-raled for two, and so on, every succeeding "Waiter" exceeding the foregoing one in volume and loudness, until at last some burly one would exhaust the capacity of the human voice by one tremendous howl of "WAITER, strawberries and cream-two pine-upples and a bottle

Some one would imitate a news-boy, and announce, the true high-keyed well, "Ere's the Erald, Tru une and Times," "Ere's The Sunday Mercury and the Sunday Currier." In fact, all submitted to the nconveniences of the voyage with a spirit of voluntary martyrdom that could not be excelled for good

A small boy was dragged out from some hiding hole on Saturday night, and on being asked to give an account of himself, he said he was a New-York boy, and had "come along to see the 7th fight." He had stowed singelf away on the cars, and then on the boat, and and got along thus far, his laudable determination to see the 7th fight" baving sustained bim without food or nearly two days. He was fed, and on Sunday morning one of the Sergeants called the boy up in the presence of a crowd, delivered him a moral lecture or he impropriety of his conduct, and concluded by giving the youngster seventy-five cents, that he himself has won at Euclide that morning before he remembered it

vas Sanday. All day Sunday the boat plowed along, her destina ion being as yet a secret. Rumors of the erection of atteries on the banks of the Potomac rendered i ikely that the Colonel would not attempt to proceed o that river, but still nothing positive could be ascernined. At 10t o'clock morning service was read, and a sermon preached by the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Weston of St. John's Church, Varick street, N. Y. Cariously enough the first words of the morning lesson were these, from Joel 3d chapter, 9th verse:

"Propage War; wake up the mighty men; let all the men Most of the men were trebly armed; with muskets; with their revolvers; and with tobacco pipes of various patterns and dimensions. There were the mail solace of the men all day Sunday; they all had a gennine respect for the day, and there was no card-play ing, or other games. Many of the men assembled on the after-deck, and there sung psalms for several bours.

By this time about 25 men were on the sick list, ost of them having been affected by the river water. One had had a fit, and one had been attacked with h flammatory rhenmatism. They were soon brought round by the care of the surgeous, Dr. T. M. Cheese man and Dr. John W. Dalton, Professor of Physiology in the Twenty-third street Medical College.

The Commissary Department had been attended to by Mr. Wm. C. Marshall of this city, who is prepared to provide rations for our New-York city troops at army rates. The men were supplied with an abundance of cooked fresh beef, boiled potatoes, bard bread, and cof fice. On the third day, however, the rations were short and the water exhausted before the regiment went on shore; but this was because the steamer was a day longer at sea than had been intended, and not through any fault of the Count mary.

When the gray light of Monday morning revealed the chores of the two Capes between which the boat was running, it was discovered that she was in Chesapeake Bay, and running rapidly up toward Annapolis. The boat had, the night before, run a little way up into the Potemae, but, at a consultation of the officers of the Regiment, it was resolved that the more prudent course would be to run up Chesapeake Bay. The boat was accordingly put about and headed up the

Early in the day, as we arrived in Annapolis Roads.

we make the man-of-war Constitution, the old frigate to dear to all Americans, and which is now used sen practice-ship for the boys of the Naval School, under command of Commedute Blake. Near us, too, stuck first on a choal, was the strambout Maryland, having on board the Massachusetts troops, who had left Pailla-delphin on Saturday before. They had proceeded to Have de Grace by train, and there had seized upon he steam ferry-boat Maryland, and run her up to An apolis. They had there been required by Commodore Blake to now the Constitution from her dock out into The Baltimoreum had made a their bear due the old Constitution should be the first ship takes by the Secessionists from the United States and turned alist her country. While she lay at her wharf a Appearable there was ceally reason to fear each an at nek: but now that she is in deep water, and can only he reached by beats, her crew are amply able to co

Unlackily, the Maryland, in pulling out the Constiintion, worked herself on the bar, and could not get off and therefore by there, with all her 800 men on board. from Saturday till Tuesday morning. As we came up m the Boston our officers determined to try and get the Maryland off, and nearly the whole day was consume in trailless efforts to pull her into deep water. At last, when the tide fell, and the most sungnine could have to farther hope that we could get her of, the order was

At 4 o'clock, p. m., of Monday, April 22, the 7th Regiment first handed in a bostle S are, on a military errard, and was disembarded at the dock of the Naval School at Annapolis. The men marched phore by e inputies in good order, and formed in riginesses ine on the beautiful parade-ground in the car of the Naval-School buildings.

These grounds and views compose one of the most lovely spots that ever was beheld by moral eye. The Severn River and the bread Bay present a constant parorama of ships and boats; the distant stores are green and beautiful, with groves of forest thes; the mildings of the yard are shell-contrived and imposing in appearance; from the orchards and gardens on every side floated the delicious fragrance of peach and plus blossoms, their being first "bounded" these trees in full bloom. At irregular intervals about the grounds were hay-cocks, lying as the mower's had left them a been 23 years on the route), that if the boat should be few boars before; and the que has ting odor of newnown bay added still another charm to the scene. Tired soldiers, just from the Gramped discomfore and foul smells of a threadays' sea voyage, in an overcrowded boat, could never have bad a more, welcomight or one of greater beauty. After a chort inspec tion, the men were given leave to rest, when the stretched themselves on the bright green grass, or tumbled in the new bay, in a perfect glory of deliciou luxury. Under some trees, where every gentle breeze covered them with the pink-fragment peach blossoms, the howitzers were drawn up, loaded to the muzzle with cannister shot. To have fixed those cannon the guener must have stood up to his knees in new-mown clover, and have brushed away the flowers from the piece before he could apply the match.

There had been some insane talk among a few of the rowdy citizens of opposing our handing, but nothing of the sort was attempted; many of the townspeople soon hurried into the yard, and later in the evening when the band, under the direction of the Drum Major, played some operatic selections, the extemporaneous convert was attended by hundreds of citizens among whom were hundreds of ladies.

We were received with the utmost cordiality by Commodore Blake and the other officers of the Nava School. Many of the boys vacated their rooms, that our company officers might have beds; and Col. Lefferts and the field officers were provided with smooth tuons quarters in the main building. All the soldiers were got under cover for the night, being quartered is the fort and in other buildings. There was some diff culty in procuring supper immediately for the men out that was at length arranged, the sentries were posted, and all was soon quiet.

There had been much alarm in the town all day and many people, supposing that an attack on the city was centemplated, had removed their families in the country. All the stores had been cheed at four in the afternoon, and general aneasiness and disquiet had prevailed. The Quartermaster and men had still ration for a day or two, but the inhabitants refused to se provisions to the Quartermaster, and the only stores that he could procure up to Tuesday night, were a few cakes and - on that the negro pediller-boys ought in. Ou has y night, after she had discu barked her troops, the Boston steamed out to the Mary land, and after a hard night's work, succeeded i pulling her off, so that at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morn ing the Museachusetts boys came ashere. Laving lived for three days on ship brend and raw salt pork.

Col Cel Lefferts found here no supply-ship from New York, as he had expected and ordered, and we have waited for her in the greatest anxiety. Meantime, the some was full of remors of large forces collecting on the road that we were to march; these stories were brought in by citizens who avowed that they had seen the hostile troops. Nothing definite, however, could be learned as to their numbers, the estimates being all the way from 2,000 up to 15,000. It seemed to be agreed. wever, by all, that the 7th would have to fight its way to Washington.

The boys were determined and calm, occasionally face was blanched with anxiety, suspense, and the poverty of the position, but nothing that looked like fear, and not one word of flinching. All were ready for a fight, and every man was determined to sustain the reputation of the regiment, and to prove himself individually a true and loyal man.

The rumors of large forces to be met and overcome me at but in such anthentic shape that there could be no doubt of their truth, and there could also be little meetion of their greatly outnumbering us.

The officers, in consultation, had determined the annapolis is a strategic point that must, at all hazards, a held for it is now the only feasible route by which Northern troops can reach Washington. The Nava School ought to be garrisoned by at least 1,500 men eside the Navul School boys, in order that the landing of other troops may not be impeded. To leave it would be to expose it to attack, and to be taken by the traitors. Under these circumstances, the speedy arrival of the Baltic and other slips, with recoforcements and stores, became to us a matter of the greatest possible importance. We could not move with our whole force without leaving the part exposed, and it was not safe o move with a less number than all our men, and ever nen the march would have been a dangerous one, and only to be justified by the supposed desperate condition of affairs at Washington. Should the expected reenforcements soon arrive, then we should be amply trong enough both to leave a garrison at the Nava School and march for Washington with a force so large as to be more than a match for anything they could ring against us. Another thing was to be somewhat regarded. is the Chivalry have done the 7th the over to single it out from the whole North as the reciment they are particularly resolved to "wipe out," the boys have some little pride about getting through alive. apart from the natural anxiety every one feels on that delicate subject.

Aside from the hostile soldiers outside the walls there tere some pretended friends, who had been admitted to the hospitalities of our quarters, who repaid that kinoness in true Southern fashion, by treachery and scoundrelism. On the first night of our stay in these quarters, it was discovered that our two howitzers had foun noise. Say spiked by some one of the citizen quests who had been admitted to the gratuitous concert of Grafula's fine band. It was perhaps not more care lessness on the part of the guard than can be excused n men who were exhausted, starved, tired, and who supposed they were among friends. Should any one e detected in a similar attempt, his soul will go to its own place with all the speed that can be communicated by a navy revolver—Colt's patent of 1852.

We have seen no large bodies of hostile soldiers though I, while stroiling through the c'ty, encountered two of the chivalry in uniform, with long cavalry

swo de clanking on the adewalk at every step, stagg-ring along under a pressure of so much whisky to the square inch, that if either had secoded from their close embrace, both would have come down; and both seeing so very double that neither could tell whether be had one companion, or was marching with his whole

ompany. I also met a couple of infantry soldiers who had not

ittained so great a degree of spiritual elevation. Tuezday was the day of the greatest anxi-ty-from the non-arrival of the store-ship the men were on short rations; and, from the non-appearance of more troops, we feared that the vessels bearing them had proceeded up the Potomne, and that we should not be able to move toward Washington for several days, or even weeks, or until other regiments could be sent on to goard the new military depot, Amapolis. In this state of facts it became absolutely necessary to commipleate with New-York. It could get be done by a the clearaph or mail. Some of the anxion ones, desirons to leave no means untried to continuinte with New-York, had mailed letters at Annapolis, to the number of 200. After the letters had been deposited in the Post-Office we were quietly informed that the mail would not un.

The embarrassment of the commandant becoming nown, a volunteer was soon found to ordertake to wing through disputches to the proper authorities here The beautr of dispatches and his documents reached this city at 34 this morning, and delivered his napers within half an hone. This movement will doubtless slace matters in such a position that any other troops hat go by way of Annapolis will there find a plentifu ufficiency of all military stores, and probably equip ments and ammunition. Just before the disputch-bear er left the 7th, on Tuesday night, a special mes-enger arrived in great haste from Gen. Scott, with orders for Col. Lefferts. The intelligence also came at the same metant that there would be 6,000 brave soldiers up in four hours. These are probably toose that sailed from e, re, and two regiments that were hourly expected from Marsacra uterts.

With such Aforce they could murch in safety through be entire State of Maryland, and if the people should commence on them A guerilla warfare, as they breatened, from such an arm," skurnishing parties rould be detached who could pursue and capture the becale, and leave a score or so dangling in the trees along the route, as a worning to all traiters.

When the bearer of dispatches left the Swenth, all the boys in camp were well, were in goth spirits, and expressed an almost unanimous desire to meet the Trailor army in battle array. I have no doubt that when the day of trial comes the Seventh Regiment will so conduct themselves as to claim, if possible, a till higher place in the affections of their tens of thou sands of admirers Oan ever before. Eldeidge.

FROM WASDINGTON.

Washington, April 22, 1861-p. m. Since writing last we have decisive information which makes us confident of the speedy arrival of four or five thousand troops, part of them coming by water a convoy of the Pawnee, a part by land around Baltinore. I suppose we are bound to presume that the Government knows what it is about, and that when a serain line of conduct is adopted it is not taken with out a wise delineration; but it makes the blood of the New-England men here tingle within them when they hear of the brutal murler of their townsmen, of the rushing of numbers to a point just beyond the rebellious borders of Baltimore, then of a halt and diplomacy, and finally a partial retreat, a roundabout passage which is an apology to Maryland for having presumed to walk on her territory, a virtual concession of cur inability to move or have our being without the consent of the Slave Power. We had hoped that the time was past for bending the knee before this arrogant oligarch. But the time will come one of these days. So we will swallow our wrath, thanking Heaven that the troops are alowed to come here at all, and that we are not compelled to think it expedient to send them all back to peaceful occupations. May an humble citizen not ask be Claveryment if it does not see that a movement like this of the last three days is calculated to break down the spirit of every soldier, no matter how warmly his parrictism glows? You may as well cut off both legs f a soldier as give him the caling that his leaders are not men of action. If we are to preserve our entbusinem and cheering valor in the conflict, let us at least feel that when a line of action seems to be determined on it will be followed unless an arm mightier than that

of man interposes.

Washington yesterday, being Sunday, and saw the President: also the Cab set: also Gen. Scott. What was the object of his interview? On'y to remonstrate against the passage of troops through Bahimore. Very around. This was surely accommodating; was it not, Mr. Mayor Brown ! Mr. Mayor Brown didn't know ! he must consult his mob at Baltimore. The mob at Reltimore said at once, we won't have them in Maryland at atl. Moreover, said the mob-and they talked very rapidly, by telegraph-great numbers of men are at a place called Cockeysvide, near the city. If their purpose is not declared to be quite proper we will ge out and chop them into mince-meat. Mayor Brown having finished communicating with his mob, to whom he was kind enough to recommend calmness, returned to the White House and saw the President; also the Cubinet; also Gen. Scott. He expressed his astonishment that Northern troops should be allowed to come over to Cockeysville. Mr. Lincoln also expressed his surprise. "Then order them to return," strongly suggested Mayor Brown. " I will do so at once." coarteously replied the Administration. Thereupon the order was given, the parties bowed and separated, and Mayor Brown betook himelf to his special train. So says The Baltimore Sun. s not this enough to make one's blood boil. We are not allowed to defend our Capital, or our wives and hildren-those of us who are so lucky as to have any We don't wish to burt auxbody. Oh, no! only to keep the invading army off. But Maryland won't permit this. So we will placifly bare our bosous to the shot from the Slavery camp. Let us die like men, but co not let as hurt the noble feelings of Baltimore plag-

Mayor Brown of Bultimore came in hot haste here to

Several resignations have taken place to-day and esterday in the army and navy. An old soldier said this morning: "The service is loney with traitors." It was not elegant, but in war time we must not be equenmish, and, it is, alas! too true. They have staid among us till they have learned all our secrets, have een our weekness, and now they have received the egnal to withdraw. There has to-day been a perfecsampede from the city Southward. It is supposed by many that secret word has been passed to the Secondary soniets in Washington, to the effect that a bombardment or an assault would soon be made, and that they must, for their own safety, leave. The departments are in an abomineble state as regards traitorous cierks. Why were they not purged weeks ago? There is yet to be trouble from this laxity.

We feel however, that the city is well defended. We have heavy artillery in abandance, and all the offices and the capitol are barricaded most effectively. There is fight in every man's eye, and the nestrils of all dilate with engerness to administer punishment where punishment is deserved. By the kind permisgion of Maryland, we propose to best the first and last rebels who attack Washington.

DRIVEN OUT OF VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

CAMDEN, N. J., April 24, 1861. A sloop has just arrived in this vicinity from Virine, tringing 37 Jerseymen who had been settled in the neighborhood of Norfolk and Postsmouth, where they had been engaged in cultivating vegetables and fruits for the New-York and Philadelphia market. These men are all natives of this truck-growing region, some of whom have been living in Virginia for 15 to 20 years, where they had bought farms which had been desciated by Southern laziness, and converted

them into magnificent ones, yielding large crops of early truck, the sale of which in our markets has made them rich. The pioneers in this business doing se well, a great emigration of their neighbors followed, and the growth of early vegetables became so extensive a business, that New York and Philadelphia have for years depended on these Jerseymen for all their Spring delicacies. But the brutal outbreak of the slaveholding rebellion has destroyed this whole busi ness at a blow. The growth of years has been blasted in a week. These worthy men were notified by the rebels that they must either enter the rebel army, go to jail, or clear out. The additional alternative of being lynched was offered. They were Northern meathat was enough. Escape, if to be effected at all, must be immediate. No time was given them to sell or even to take care of anything. Their crops had all been planted, but they must be abandon d. Not even their live stock were they allowed to sell-therebels wanted all. So to save their lives they hired a sloop to bring them away. So sudden was the summons to quit that many of them came with nothing but the clothes or heir backs, leaving and losing everything else. Some of them will be utterly rained by this villainy, as, ander the plea of absenteeism, they expect their property will be confiscated.

This expulsion of Jersey truckers from Virginia has been going on in a quiet way for weeks past, as parties of them have been constantly returning home. No ceruits have, as usual at this season, gone down to esist. But this wholesale expulsion-for it extends to thers who have not yet been able to find conveyances o get away - will effectually break up the eatire Southern supply of early vegetables for this season. To meet this deficiency, all the trackers in this region are larting increased quantities of early corn, potatoes, cas, tomatoes, &c., and if the community has money buy, they will do a profitable business the coming

This part of New-Jersey is alive with military enthuiasm. Camden has caised two full companies, and can o more if wasted. The Sate was called on for four giments, but eight were offered, and small as we are, I am sure she could furnish twenty. As to money for the war it is poured out like water by banks and individuals. The Camden and Amboy managers have unde a donation of \$10,000, and are watching like hawks for anything contraband that may be offered in your city to come over their road. Our two small banks have tendered \$50,000 to the State. Com. Stockton, Nobo was an current Compromiser, has hoisted the right, flag on his dwelling, with Senator Thomson, worse Compromiser yet, and Edwin Stovens is said to kave tendered \$1,000,000. This whole State has no veak spot in it. Some of these very expelled truckers have offered themselves as volunteers, but our compunies are all full and they must bold off until the next call, or go on their own book.

TRAVELING IN ALARAMA NORTH-ERNERS IN THE SOUTH. From Our Special Correspondent. MAIL BOAT ST. CHARLES, ALABAMA RIVER, ?

April 15, 1861.

There is a steam callione attached to the St. Charles and on Saturday evening, when the last bell rang, and he last cable was taken in, she left the Mobile landing and plowed slowly up the river to the shrill notes of Dixie's Land." A great barge, loaded with 200 turn of milroad iron, was made fast to the larboard side, to se towed up the stream. It materially impedes our regrees; and the deep, hourse, pulling of the steamer and like the laborious breathing of an overloaded giant. The iron is to be left at Selma, for the Alabams and Florida Railroad, which is being rapidly pushed forward to completion for transporting troops and mo nitions of war to Pensacola.

The Alabama is " the most monotously beautiful of rivers." In the evening twilight its sinuous sweep af orded a fine view of both snores, timbered down to the water's edge. Their dense foliage, decked in all he blended and interminuled bucs of Summer, gave them the appearance of two soft, smooth cushions of variegated velvet. After dark we met another mail boat descending the stream. Our calliops saluted her with lively music, and the passengers upon both boots assembled on the guards, greeting each other with the usual waving of hats and handkerchiefs and ociferous huzzes. A strumer gliding along the river by night, with her bright lights microred like stars in the glassy waters, is indeed a thing of beauty. The evening passed agreeably in a whist party, the bar-keeper furnishing a pack of cheap cards for the modest sum of one dollar. All the state-rooms were filled, and thirty passengers compelled to sleep in cots, upon the

cabin floor. On Sunday morning the inevitable callione awoke us, this time with sacred noisic. Between Mobile and Montgomery, 330 miles, there are more than 150 landngs, but very few settlements near the river. At many points where we stopped there was only a single well-shaded farm house on the bank, with Indies sitting upon the piarzas, and white and negro children play ing under the magnificent live-oaks. At others solitary warehouse stood upon the bluff, from 20 to 50 feet above the river, with an inclined plane polyay for the conveyance of freight running down to the water. Here and there the country was open, and a great cotton field extended to the river bank, with a weather-beaten cotton press in the midst of it, looking

like an eld-fashioned Northern eider mill. Planters returning from New-Orleans and Mobile vere met at the landings by their negroes, who usually seemed glad to see them, and were greated with heart hand-shakings. At one landing the callione struck up a lively strain, and a little darkey on the bank, win the terpsichorean proclimity of his race, began to dance swif for dear life, throwing his arms and legs about very ludicrously and extravagantly. His master at tempted to cull bis cars, but the little fellow " ducked is head and depend away to the great merring at of to passenders. The deportment of nearly all the negross I saw (mainly house servants) was affectionate toward their masters; and the nurses on the boar ondle and kiss the little waite children in their charge very ardently. So far sen traveler can observe, the caves are kindly treated; though a young planter on leas I mentioned to me, as if deeming it a remarkable e reministance, that he had not permitted a newro to be struck, upon his plantation, for a year,

The fare upon the St. Charles is remarkably go d for his region, where core bread, ham, and telerable offee form the staple diet. Lattle excitament about olitics provails on board; here, as generally in the Oulf States, the Secession mania has spent its firs fary, and the people are comparatively cales. A Texion on board, however, is very bitter against Gov. Houston, and, with the usual extreme language of the South, declares he will be hanged if he persists in opposing the Disanionists. An old citizen of Louisbons loo, became a little indignant at me for remarking the I had always believed Doughts to sympathize with the

The Subbath passed off quietly, without either drinking or eard playing. Our possengers are remarkably fine specimens of the better class of Southerners; and ande from his negrophobia, the Southern gentleman is the most agreeable of companions. He is gental, frank, cordint, profoundly deferential to women, and earrice his heart in his hand. His social qualities are his weak point. If you are a Northerner, here in these disjointed, clinotic times, your best protection is to be 'inil fellow well met." Spend your money freely, tell good stories, introduce him frequently to your brandy-flack, and luvite bim to join you in your afterdinner eigers. He can't imagine a man who does this to be a "Yankon" in the offensive sense. Dress weil, and above all things, appear perfectly at your case and have the manners of a gentleman. "What its world wants," says Curtis, "is not honesty, but acquiexcence." That is very true bere. Acquirecence gracefully (not intemperately) in the preventing sentiment. Don't hall from the State of Massachusetts; don't "guess," or use other Northern provincialisms; don't make yourself conspicuous; and if you know human nature, you may pass without serious trouble. A word more as to our Southern gentleman. He

affects long hair, dresses in unqualified black, and wears kid gloves continually. His English is strongly flavored with provincialisms. He pronounces "iron in two syllables, accounting the first; and "burrel" in me, calling it "bark" He forgets his r's, saying mo', befo', hea', etc. He cal's car "kynh," (ove syllable) cigar "se-gbuh;" and negro "nigro"-very rarely 'nigger," that word is monopolized by the poor whites of the South, Senator Douglas, and Northern oughfaces. Yesterday, being drawn into a somewhat entimental conversation with a young man who is in the Senior class of a Mississippi college, I remarked that men were seldom found in any circle, unless they had some sympathy or affinity with it, to stimulate them to seek it. "Yes," said he, "something to aig

The river, at many points, is less than a hundred ands wids. The forests along its shores are beautiful day, in the britfiant green live-oak festooned with misletoe, the dark pine, the dense cane, the Spring dory of the cottonwood and maple, the drooping, deliate leaves of the willow, the white-stemmed sycaeere with its creamy foliage, and the great, snowy lessoms of the dogwood.

Our callione is becoming an intolerable nuisance, nd we propose bribing the player to stop it. He is widently animated by the same spirit which actuated e Paris gentleman who set a hand-organ to running y clockwork in his room, locked the spartment, and ent to the country for a menth, and when he rearned found that two of his obnoxious neighbors, whom he wished to drive away, had blown out their wies in atter despair.

I was very pleasantly engaged in a whist party this orning, when the following fragment of a conversaon between two of the lookers-on reached my ears;

"Yes; a spy from the North, looking about to obtain formation for old Lincoln. And they arrested one esterday, too."

Of course, this was a pleasing theme of reflection for the timid and contemplative mind; but I endeavcred to wear a storid look, and did not turn my attention from the game. A few minutes after, a passenger expinined the matter by inf rming me that, at one of La landings where we stopped, telegraphic intelligence had just Seen received of the arrest of two spice at Montgomery. This country is getting uncomfortably hot.

SENATOR DOUGLAS FOR SUPPRES. SING REBELLION.

Speech at Columbus, Ohio-Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

There was an imprompto meeting in this city yes rday, which possesses significance. Stephen A. Donga having arrived here on the early train from Virginia, he was escuted to the State-House, and as soon as it became known that he was at the Capitol, aspeech was demanded of him. Of course he complied. Seval hundred men and women immediately collected in front of the north steps of the State-House, and Mr. Douglas, having been introduced by Mr. Burr, Member of the House of Representatives from Delaware County, proceeded, in a strong voice and in an animated manner, to speak of the war and of the duty of

ABSTRACT OF DOUGLAS'S SPEECH.

He began by expressing his deep feeling under the exciting and alarming condition of the country. He would not discuss the causes of the civil war, but he and no doubt of the day of citizens. It was to stand by the flag; to defend the Capital of the nation. The nestion was, would the people permit traitors to deroy the constitutionally elected Government, or would bey suppress rebellion? [Cries of "Suppress it."] He would never sanction any invasion of the rights of the cople of the South. He would defend them in their olitical rights, and in their rights of property. He and resist interference with the domestic institutions of the South, so belp him God; but this was not a ques tion affecting a negro. It involved questions of more importance than all the negroes of Christendors. It as a great commercial question. Shall a portion of this country, which is to the whole country as the hem of the garment is to the cloak lictate commercial law to the whole people

Shall we have a petty passport system, which, of every citizen who wished to cross a State line, would equire such a permit as is now given in the South to negro! Shall our baggage be overhauled on every order if we wish to travel? Shall our commerce be subject to sectional dictation ! If we consent that it suell, at Charleston or at Mobile, we may be called apen to consent that it shall at New-York. It is no time now for crimination or recrimination-no time to institute inquiry respecting this body or that-to inquire whether this or that platform is most in harmony with the will of the people. defense of the Government-to the reestablishment of the Union. When that is accomplished we may engage in the delightful occupation of quarreling among one another about this party or that party.

Declaring that when he left Washington he did not stend to make speeches, but expected quietly to go to s home in Illinois, Mr. Douglas stated that on Monsy, having been unexpectedly detained at Wheeling, he consented to address citizens of Ohio and Virginia Belluir. It seemed to him that the City of Wheeling had adjourned to Ohio, so vast was the meeting and great the interest. Wo to the man who had there ised a Secession flag. It was a noble sight to see the cople there raily around the stars and stripes. He ped there was not a man in the Mississippi Valley he did not revenize every other man as his brother he was ready to stand by the flag of the nation.

Mr. Douglas was about to leave the steps from which spoke, when there was a question from some one out Gen. Scott. Douglas answered:

There has been a rumor that Gen. Scott is about to cept the command of the army of Virginia. Can here he a doubt respecting that old soldier and patriot, who for more than lifty years has shed his blood on very battle-field in defense of his country? I can ake short work of such a doubt. Last Saturday beere I ieft Washington I visited Gen. Scott at his quarers. He was occupied writing dispatches so much occupied that he said to me he would like to talk an boar, but that I would serve my country if I did not esan him a moment, [Cheers.] Walking from his serters at the avenue, I met a gentleman from Virthin, who said to me, in a conversation I had with nim, that he was Chairman of a Committee instructed tender to Gen. Scott the supreme command of all ne forces of Virginia. "I have discharged that dety," od the gentleman, "and the General answered me at for more than fifty years he had devoted his life to the defense of the flag of his country. So long as linst all aveal'ants, even though his native State, rginin, was among them." [Veciferous cheers.]

Mr. Douglas then said: Now, gentlemen, it is only cossay to say that the old hero is employed night d-day in defense of his country-his whole countrywithout reference to the character or to the locality of

ti assallanta. [Cheers.] Mr. Douglas was followed by Congressiasn Cox of h's District, and by Ben Stanton, late Congressman in a Logan District; and in response to loud calls, Gov. omison then appeared and made a few pertinent rearks, when, with martial music, the meeting was

LATER PROT PENSACOLA. Landing United States Re-enforcements.

Correspondence of the Mobile Adventiser.

Pressacola, April 18—Evening.

I have been on a regular was aprec for the last 24 hours, and you must excuse my number of paragraphs.

I have been enjoying the war, or rather was alarms, since morning. The transport steamer that arrived on T. a day a young a strangely vesterday morn-The day evening noted very strangely yesterday morning, and mysek and two others, Mr. Woolsey and little Sam. Pinney, resolved to visit the island and sift the matter. At anadown we succeeded in gatting a bont, intending to camp on Santa Rosa, but after reaching the island concluded to cross the sound and pass the night at the "U.S. Live Oak Plantation," which has